From the Sea Coast [Missimippi City] Democrat of Oct. 14. SPERCH OF HON DEFFERSON DAVIS

At the public dinner given by the citizens of this sea-coast to Hon. Jefferson Davis, United States senator, which we noticed in our last number, after a brief in troduction by Col. T. J. Humphries, in which he enume rated the many public services, civil and military, ren lered to our country by the distinguished guest, with whom he associated in terms of deserved eulogy the gallant Mississippi regiment of which he had been com-

Col. Davis rose, and, after saluting the assembled mul-titude of ladies and gentlemen, responded in an eloquent and touching manner to the compliment paid to the gal-lant regiment he led in the war against Mexico. He said that praise bestowed upon that gallant band fell upon his ear and moved his heart like the praise of a child to a parent whose affection and pride had been fully gratified. Mississippi might well point with satisfaction to the re-ord of their deeds, in which high morality and generosity illustrated the civilization and lofty character of the comord of their deeds, in which high morality and generosity illustrated the civilization and lofty character of the community from which they sprung, and gave a purer and more unfading lustre to the heroism which, on every trying emergency, they displayed. Among its treasures lay carefully preserved the exploits of Mississippi dragoons in defence of New Orleans, where they received from the immortal Jackson the graphic commendation of having been the wonder of one army and the admiration of the other. He hoped his partiality for the regiment with which he was identified did not mislead him when he assumed that they were worthy to be classed with the patriot heroes of the generation which had gone before

the assigned that they were worten to be chosed with the patriot heroes of the generation which had gone before them, and side by side to go down with them in the history of Mississippi's military contribution to the general service of the United States.

He congratulated the audience on the progress and prosperity of the sea-coast of Mississippi, and referred to the period when he had seen it an almost unbroken wilderness, when the left prices as they sayed to and from derness, when the lofty pines, as they swayed to and fro, sighed mournfully over the solitude which reigned around them: and the streams which drained the grandest forest of ship timber our country contained, as they rolled on to the ocean, complainingly murmured of man's neglect. Now long lines of smiling cottages and cultivated grounds look out upon the sea and court its health-bearing breezes; the ring of the saw and the hammer, the hum of the manufacturing village, the throng of the epicurian, the valetudinarian and the weary denizen of the city give life and activity to the scene, and the solemn dirge of other days is made pensive music in our own. Thus much has been done. It is, however, the first step in the line of progress which lies before us. Already a valuable trade in timber for foreign markets has commenced; the supply is equal to the absorption of more labor than for centuries can be directed to this branch of industry, when new means of transportation shall render available the forests of the interior. The railroads projected and forests of the interior. The railroads projected, and which, it was to be hoped, would be completed in the lifetime of those who had conceived the project, would put our sea coast in easy communication with the whole State, and bring the commercial world of Mobile and New Orleans into immediate neighborhood. A cana ect this inner line of navigation with the Missi to connect this inner line of navigation with the Mississippi river will give such cheap transportation to and from New Orleans us cannot fail to develop the advantages of the harbor of Ship Island, and speedily to conduce to direct trade between the valley of the Mississippi and the commercial ports of Europe. The beneficial results of these aids to the natural advantages of our sea coast were too evident to require elucidation; and it was, he said, not the least gratifying feature in the view present of these whilst it would that the proper procedure of the said of the said to prove the procedure of the said of the said to prove the said of the ed, that, whilst it would tend to enrich our own people ed, that, whilst it would tend to enrich our own people, it could not fail to increase the prosperity of our neighbors also. But it was not in the pecuniary aspect alone that these considerations should excite our interest; it was by the development of the resources of the State, by increasing the facilities of intercourse between its various parts, and by giving a common interest and a mutual dependence to the whole, that community feeling. State pride, and self-reliance are to be cultivated, all of which were essential to maintain the feeling of State independ-ence to sustain the rights and fulfil the destiny which we were permitted to hope Mississippi would realize in the

Col. D. here referred to various events in the early his tory of Mississippi, and proceeded to say, though young in the family of States, her record was one to which her sons might point with pride, and in which they would find a standard worthy of emulation. She had never violated the compact of our Union, had unresistingly borne disproportionate burdens for the support of the general government in peace; had never, by her complaints, her wrongs, or her interests, involved the country in foreign war; yet, at the first call for soldiers to maintain the honor of the national flag, had, like a Spartan mother, girded the sword upon her sons, who well knew they could never return to the maternal embrace, unless they came covered with honorable fame, or wrapped in the shroud of death. Thus has Mississippi fulfilled her duties to the Union, and thus she has given assurance that, in whatever contingency the future may bring forth, at whatever sacrifice she may be called upon to make, she will tread the faths of constitutional principle and of duty, lead where they may. In the free interchange of opinions, which he (Çol. D.) desired, and which were appropriate to the relation of representative and constituency, it would be necessary to take a brief retrospect of the past; and, he said, if he should omit to notice any opint in relation to which his audience desired to hear point in relation to which his audience desired to hear

him, he would be glad to have his attention called to it.

Here a voice called out, "What of General Walker?"

Col. Davis replied, that if Gen. Walker should be able uself in Nica ragua, and so Americanize that country that stable government, representative lib-erty, institutions like those of the United States would be ordained and established in it, he should rejoice in the result. He also said that, in the course of his remarks, he intended to speak more specifically on that sub-

ject.

He said, as one of the senators of Mississippi, he had a their adoption he had, as a citizen of Mississippi, urged upon his countrymen the propriety of stamping those measures with their emphatic condemnation; he saw in them the violation of southern rights, the aban-donment of safe precedents, and could only anticipate from them the degradation of his section, or the colliion between the States which he sincerely desired to avoid and strove to avert. He scorned the idea of sub-mission to federal usurpation; but had declared his purpose, when the question was submitted, to abide by the decision of the people of Mississippi, whatever it might be. That decision has been in flavor of acquiescence, against his convictions and against his ideas of the true policy of the State. In good faith he had made his action conform to the State. In good faith he had made his action conform to it; his opinions, the result of deliberate conviction, he had no power to change, unless the course of events had shown him that he was in error. Had the peace and fraternity which was promised—had the finality to agitation on the subject of slavery been realized, as was confidently fore-told, none would have rejoiced more than himself in the fulfilment of a prophecy which his observation compelled him to disbelieve. The rapid current of events has borne us so rapidly onward, that the distant future of which men speculated but six years ago has already become the past and the present. The issues then spoken of as trials to which posterity might be subjected are already at hand; the generation that sowed must also resp. and he hand; the generation that sowed must also reap, and he feared they would gather the whirlwind; it was well, for the policy had been unworthy and unmanly which sought to transfer to posterity the issues we ourselves had made; nay, more, it was unwise to postpone when we possessed the knowledge that the next generation would be relatively weaker than our own.

The policy which had been announced as that of non intervention by the federal government in relation to slave property he held to be an evasion of the obligation to give equal protection to all kinds of property; and he had never been able to treat with respect the argument that, if the power to protect was admitted, it necessarily followed that the power to destroy must also be conceded. Government was instituted for protection, and its claim to be supported by the people rested on the supposition that government would perform the functions for which it was instituted. We paid taxes, delegated powers, and rendered individual services to secure rights—personal and political; and it could only be by such strange perversion as fear or fraud alone could suggest that any one could have reached the conclusion that to claim protected the conclusion in the government to rob could have reached the conclusion that to claim protec-tion was to recognise a power in the government to rob us of our property, or deprive us of our political rights. The South, however, waived her right to such protection in the Territories, and such recognition of her equality as would have resulted from a full performance of its duty by the federal government, and accepted the assurance that soil and climate would be left to determine the inthat soil and climate would be left to determine the in-stitutions of future States, and that the people there-of would be left free to decide all such questions for themselves. How utterly fruitless the concession had been, and how fallacious the assurance had proven, let the legislative charters to incorporate companies to fill up the Territory of Kansas with mercenary abolitionists answer. And how far the delusive hope of substituting

employment of the federal troops to maintain civil government and enforce respect for the regularly-constituted authorities and duly-enacted laws of the Territory. He mow looked back upon the disorders in Kansas as the bitter fruits of the substitution of expediency for principle, as the penalty of the attempt to evade the duty of the general government by the transfer of its trust to irresponsible hands. The fallacy of the doctrine familiarly called "squatter sovereignty" had run its course even sooner than he anticipated; for, though he had never doubted its entire failure and inavitable abandonment whenever it should be applied to foreign Territories, the acquisition of which was contemplated, he had thought it might answer in Territories of the United States settled by citizens migrating from the States of the Union. In relation to that, as to all other of the questions presented by the measures of 1850, and decided by the people of Mississippi in 1851, he had desired to see the experiment fairly made; for, though he had received the decree in sorrow, he gave to it no sullen submission, and his pledge of obedience contained no mental reservations. In that state of public affairs he had entered the cabinet of President Pierce. Had he pursued his own inclination, and been governed by his own interests, he should have followed out his original intention, and have declined a cabinet appointment. He had desired to see the end of the controversy of which he had been a part: to reargue

a cabinet appointment. He had desired to see the end of the controversy of which he had been a part; to reargue before the people of the State, in 1853, those questions on which, he believed by a false presentation, a judgment had chich, he believed by a false presentation, a judgment had seen obtained which they would not deliberately confirm After his arrival at Washington the same argument which had been used at home—that to decline might be injurious to the State rights party of the South—was renewed, and prevailed over the personal pride and personal inter-est which prompted him to seek another and a fairer con-test on the field which had been lost. With President Pierce, he said, he had enjoyed many years of personal confidence and friendship; he honored him for his steady adherence to the constitution; he had marked his manly conduct when, as a senator in 1837—'8, he gave a support more decided and consistent than that rendered by many senators of the South to the efforts of Mr. Calhoun, by declaratory resolutions, to guard our section against the declaratory resolutions, to guard our section against the aggression which the prophetic eye of that statesman saw in the future; he knew and admired his generous impulses, and feared nothing from his administration in all that the constitutional rights of our section guarantied. He had offered such assurances to the people of Mississippi when the news was received of Mr. Pierce's nomination, and he thought he could confidently refer to the record of his administration for the full light of the assurance. his administration for the fulfilment of the assurances then given. By appropriations for works of international improvement, Congress had made with him an issue in which self-interest stood arrayed against principle. The benefits of the policy, ramified as it was so as to enter nearly every congressional district of the United States, left little reason to expect that an Executive who opposed his single voice to that of a majority of both houses of his single voice to that of a majority of both houses of Congress could escape the bitter assaults of all who were foiled in the hope of grasping the public treasure for lo-cal advantage, and all who, having departed from the path of democracy, stood rebuked by the integrity of one who adhered to his faith regardless of consequences to himself. The democracy of the United States, in gen-eral conventions, have time and again denied the power of the greenal coverpment to take charge of the subject of the general government to take charge of the subject of internal improvements, and have repeated our time-honored doctrine of a strict construction of the grants in the constitution; and how the Senate, with a democratic majority, overruled by a majority of two-thirds the Executive vetoes of bills for internal improvements and clee utive vetoes of bills for internal improvements and clee-mosynary purposes, presented an inquiry more curious and stiggestive than it was likely to be satisfactory. He proceeded to show the unequal operation of a system which gathered taxes from the great body of the people to be disbursed for the improvement of favored localities, and to point out, in addition to the constitutional objec-tions to such legislation as that for asylums for the indi-gent insane, the feature in the measure which would have made the old States landed proprietors in the new; for example, Connecticut the owner of land in Mississippi. The veto messages with which the President returned

example, Connecticut the owner of land in Mississippi. The veto messages with which the President returned those bills met the questions directly and fully; he offered no side argument in extenuation, no apology or palliating excuse; but, asserting the principle of his action and stating the reasons for his conclusions, left the control by decided as it is actional. the case to be decided on its merits. His argument, like truth, will be found applicable to all fut however the circumstances may change. On these, as on other occasions, President Pierce, fixing his eye on the constitution and disregarding all selfish considerations, had performed his duty in defiance of the clamor which he foresaw would pursue him; he had executed the laws of the land, bravely encountering local prejudice and fanatical excitement; had drawn upon himself the bit-ter hostility of abolitionism, which still with unmitigated hate pursued him in his retirement to private life; had gone down with the constitution of his country in his hand and the flag of the Union flying over him, more dear to his friends in the hour of defeat—an example more worthy of imitation and admiration than any degree of success attained by a different course could have ande him. The policy and the hope of his public areer were forcibly indicated in a speech made at Fancuil Hall since the close of his administration. There, as it were, boarding the lion in his den, he announced that it gave him pleasure in that place to tell them that the Union could only be preserved by a full and cordial, not and could only be preserved by a full and cordial, not a partial and reluctant, recognition of all the obligations and performance of all the duties enjoined by the compact of Union between the States. Such was the advice and prophetic warning which Calhoun sent from his death-bod to be read in the Senate of the United States bright example of that unity which exists between the rue democrats of every section of our wide republic. There were two questions of foreign policy in which the people of Mississippi had manifested a special interest, and in relation to which the late administration had been

much misrepresented. He would briefly refer to the course pursued in relation to each, and would first speak of Cuba. It would be remembered, he said, that under the administration of Mr. Fillmore several expeditions ailed against the istration assumed the power to keep the police of the seas, and to arrest expeditions which had, in vi-olation of our neutrality laws, left the coast of the United States and passed beyond its jurisdiction; and at the same time, as though it were a law unto itself, declared such expeditions to be piratical. The con-stitution gave Congress the power to define piracy; the Executive presumed to add a new offence to the list, and though he (Col. D.) had no doubt such was not the pur-pose, the effect was the execution of a gallant hand of Americans, captured and slain without the trial which, y treaty, was secured to all American citizens. act was followed by many acts of annoyance, and by va-rious embarrassments to the commerce of the United States. Under these circumstances, the policy of adding that island to the territory of the United States acquired more than its ordinary importance. On the advent of Mr. Pierce to the presidency, he selected for minister to Madrid Mr. Soulé, of Louisiana, than whom the country Madrid Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, than whom the country did not contain a man better qualified to secure the acquisition of Cuba; he spoke Spanish fluently, was extensively acquainted with leading men in Spain, and well informed of European diplomacy; he was a tried and true friend of the South, and was known to be ardently desirous of adding Cuba to our territory. Mr. Buchanan also desired the acquisition of that valuable island, and he was selected as our minister to London—a point scarcely less important han Madrid in the execution of any plan for the peacea-ole transfer of Cuba from the jurisdiction of Spain to that of America. The cordial co-operation of these great men offered the best prospect for success. Negotiations were early commenced, and progressed satisfactorily, notwithstanding the European intrigues by which they were embarrassed, until the detention of the "Black Warrior" in barrassed, until the detention of the "Black Warrior" in the port of Havana occurred. On hearing of that event, President Pierce sent a special message to Congress, and instructed Mr. Soulé to make a peremptory demand for indemnification and redress. Congress did not respond to the message by an appropriation and authority to meet auch contingency as was probable—did not, even by decla-ratory resolutions, sustain the position of the Executive. ratory resolutions, sustain the position of the Executive.

Negotiations at Madrid were interrupted by the peremptory demand; the non-action of Congress was construed into disapproval of the views of the Executive; the owners
of the steamship compromised with the Executive; to disapproval of the views of the Executive; the owners of the steamship compromised with the Spanish government, and left to the United States nothing to demand but redress for the offence offered to a vessel bearing the American flag. Had Congress responded to Pierce's measure promptly and in support of the policy indicated, he (Col. D.) had reason to believe that Mr. Soulé would have negotiated a treaty for the purchase of Cuba, and hence his conclusion that the responsibility for the failure rested on Congress. He hesitated not to say that President Pierce anxiously desired the acquisition of Cuba, and was ready to do for that purpose all which was consistent with justice and national honor.

If any objected to his administration because of the execution of the neutrality laws by the suppression of un-

ecution of the neutrality laws by the suppression of un-lawful expeditions against a country with which the Uni-ted States were at peace, to such he had only to say: the objection should be to the law, not to the Executive who, in conformity to his eath of office, required the law to be faithfully administrated. peace and fraternity for hostile aggression has been realized may be learned from the crime, the discord, the
civil war which has characterized the effort to maintain
civil government in Kansas. With sorrow, with humble
pride, and impaired confidence in the character of the
American people, he had witnessed the necessity for the

States, and we were fettered in our political intercourse with those States by obligations thus incurred to the government of Great Britain. By a difference of construction of the terms of the treaty, Great Britain had progressed in extending her influence, whilst the United States had felt morally bound to stand still. At the advent of Mr. Pierce's administration it was apparent that the treaty had worked and was working results in Central America, which would finally destroy the influence of America which would finally destroy the influc the United States, and leave Great Britain in posses all save nominal dominion. To abrogate the treaty not be to restore the parties to their original positive to leave Great Britain in the possession of all which she had gained by an unfair construction of the treaty. It would, therefore, be seen that the question could not be dealt with as an original proposition. In this view of the case negoas an original proposition. In this view of the case no tiations were opened to determine the true construc-of the treaty, and after a long and fruitless discussiof the treaty, and after a long and fruitless discussion, Mr. Buchanan retired from the mission, and his successor, Mr. Dallas, arranged a supplemental treaty, which, as amended by the Senate, made, he thought, the best of a very bad case. Great Britain has, however, appended new conditions that have been promptly rejected by our government, and the controversy still remains open.

Col. D. took the occasion to say that he had opposed the first treaty with all the power he possessed, from its inception to its adoption; then he considered it a violation of the Monroe doctrine, and then, as now, he held that the United States should assume the position of the controlling power on this continent, and, as the mother of American republics, should lend her directing and

of American republics, should lend her directing and protecting hand to guide and sustain the infant steps of those governments on our continent which should select our institutions as a model whereon to form their own. It was time that there should be an American policy, and that European interference with American republics

When the revolutionary party in Nicaragua invited citi-ens of the United States to unite with them, and by zens of the United States to unite with them, and making common cause to have a common country, was a great misuse of language to denounce those who accepted that invitation as violators of the neutrality of the United States. Their act was one of expatriation, their right to perform which was complete under our theory of government: they went not as an army to make war upon a State, but as volunteers to unite their fortunes with one of the parties to an existing war. With fortunes with one of the parties to an existing war. With their subsequent acts in Nicaragua our government had no proper connexion; they had voluntarily surrendered their right to its protection, and were exempt from responsibility to it. But when it was asserted that, for the benefit of one of the belligerents and against the party with which the Americans were identified, Great Britain was co-operating with Costa Rica to prevent men and supplies from passing over the transit of Nicaragua, our government promptly ordered a portion of its navy to the harbors at the two ends of the transit route to prevent such unwarrantable interference. transit route to prevent such unwarrantable interference.

It was by that measure that Lockridge was enabled to enan Juan river; why he retu propriate to this occasion to inquire. By the same measur-the isolated and beleaguered garrison of Rivas were enabthe solated and beleaguered garrison of lavas were chained to leave the country in safety. Of the minor details of those transactions he forbore to speak. He always recurred with pride to the history of our country's territorial acquisitions—unstained by fraud, unmarked by violence they had all been the result of purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, of voluntary annexation; even the territory acquired from Mexico was by treaty of purchase, although the processor of the property of the country of the country. ti and much more had been previously conquered. He could not be expected, then, to approve of expeditions for the mere conquest of territory, and had sought, in his remarks, to relieve a portion of our former fellow-citizens

from that stereotyped accusation.

Did time permit, or did their doubts require that he should enter into a full review of the acts of the last administration, he felt unqualified confidence that, through-out its whole course both at home and abroad, he should have little difficulty in sustaining its claims to the credit of having steadily clung to the constitution and mainof having steadily clung to the constitution and main-tained the equal rights of the minority section, as far as the power was possessed. By the direct issues, and the energetic execution of the fugitive-slave law by the last administration, and by the wide discussion and thorough investigation which had followed the legislation of 1850, the questions involved in the last presidential campaign had acquired a distinctness and a gravity which he had not seen equalled. If the discussions by the canvass-ers and through the press had not silenced our ene-mies, they had at least conferred one benefit—they had relieved us of southern apologists, who prayed for toleration to African slavery as an admitted evil, for toleration to African slavery as an admitted evil, but one for the introduction of which we were not responsible, and of which we could not get rid an admission which not only excused abolitionists, bu an admission which not only excused abolitonists, but which, if true, demanded of every honest man among us that he should co-operate in all well-directed efforts for its abatement. That this relation of labor to capital had defects, he would not deny; that it was subject to abuse by the vicious, the ignorant, and the wayward was true; but so, too, were even the tender relations of parent and child, of husband and wife. But, when he compared it coordifies a supervise what similar, to that of anythings to conditions somewhat similar—to that of apprentices and day-laborers to the inmates of asylums, poor-houses, and penitentiaries, where task-masters and police-officers take the place of the domestic government of the plan take the place of the domestic government of the plan-tation—he turned from the humiliation and suffering of his own race, when reduced to that low estate, to the comfort and content which was the usual lot of African slaves in our country, and, thankful to the universal prin-ciple of self-interest, which makes the master usually kind and attentive to the wants of his slave, who, in the language of Holy With "is his money." he (Col. D) reclanguage of Holy Writ, "is his money," he (Col. D.) recognised in the institution of domestic slavery the most ane relations of labor to capital which can perm nently subsist between them, and the most beneficent form of government that has been applied to those who are morally and intellectually unable to take care of themselves. He held, that after making all the reductions whice justice and candor required, if measured by the standard of the practicable and real, African slavery, as it exists in the United States, was a moral, a social, and a political blessing. It had transferred the slave from a barbarian to a civilized master, had taught him the useful arts, and shed upon him the divine light of Christianity. The presence of these laborers of an infe-rior race elevated the white man, and gave our social condition that freedom from humiliating discrimination and dependence among individuals of our own race, which, where they existed, would leave but the name of

political equality. When at the last presidential election the northern section of the Union, presuming on its numerical strength, nomicated a sectional ticket, and commenced a move-ment the success of which would have been equivalent to the destruction of our constitutional Union and of all the the destruction of our constitutional Union and of all the bright hopes which are dependent upon it; when the political temple of our fathers, beaten by the surging waves of fa-naticism, rocked from turret to foundation stone—in that hour of anguish and apprehension the eye of the patriot turned with hope and confidence to the South—the cloud of doubt hung not upon its horizon, and nobly did the southern democracy maintain its character of the Old Guard who knew how to die but not to surrender. The party of strict construction of the constitution and of equality and independence of the States lost but one of country and mappendence of the southern so dut one of the southern States, and it triumphed in enough of the others to secure the election, and, through a democratic administration, to give us a truce for the next four years. That could hardly be called a victory which left our ene-mies upon the field with flag flying, defiant, and an army endy for attack whenever an opportunity was present

The next occasion for probable collision would be or the application of Kansas to be admitted as a State into the Union, and this was therefore the issue which at this time commanded public attention. To present his views intelligibly it was necessary, he said, briefly to recur to the legislation which had preceded the organization of Kansas. In 1850 it became necessary to legislate for the territory acquired from Mexico; there was a large party in the country who contended that Congress should by direct legislation prohibit the introduction of slave property into them, whilst he and others had insisted that it erty into them, whilst he and others and insisted that it was the duty of the federal government to give equal protection to all property, and to remove any obstruction which existed to the migration of citizens from any of the States with every species of property which they there legally held. In an evil hour the South had accepted the doctrine that Congress should take no cognizance of slave property, leaving in that particular case the ques-tion of introduction or inhibition to be decided by the territorial inhabitants; and this was the theory which ob-

emors for that Territory; it was a common error to jud after an event by all the lights which had been devel ed, but which could not have been seen before the cou or events had brought them into view. It might have be better, and such was his own conviction, to have sent a southbetter, and such was insown conviction, to have sent a south-ern governor with the tide of southern migration into Kan-saa. The Executive, anxious to hold the scales even be-tween all sections and all interests, thought it wiser to send a northern governor and southern judges to Kansas, whilst he sent a southern governor and northern judges to Nebraska. In selecting Gov. Reeder for Kansas, he chose a man of admitted ability and firmness of charac-ter, and who had the reconstitute of heavier selected abiliter, and who had the reputation of having resisted aboli-tionism in his own section as decidedly and consistently as any one in that country. They all knew now that he had proved a total failure, but, like Mr. Pierce, they had ned it after the experiment had been tried. Gov. constitution and rights of the South. After he resigned, constitution and rights of the South. After he resigned, Governor Geary was appointed, with the best assurances, by his antecedents and by the reported fact that he was, at the time of his appointment, working coal mines in Virginia. by hired slaves; that he was neither ignorant in relation to that kind of property nor prejudiced against it. A residence in Kansas, however, made the same developments in political tendencies as in the case of Governor Reeder. This closed the list of appointments under Mr. Pierce's administration, and brought us down to the time of Mr. Buchañan and the present incumbent, Governor Walker. Towards that present incumbent, Governor Walker. Towards that highly talented and well-informed statesman he had for many years borne the kindest personal relations. Missis-ippi had honored him with her highest confidence and trust, and who among us had not felt pride in his intel-lectual achievements when, as a Mississippian, he was struggling for free trade and the extension of southern The great error which he had attributed to Mr. Walker was the wish he had indicated to provide for an exodus of the slaves from the South, as set forth in his Texas letter. That view had, however, been subsequently reviewed and abandon-ed by Mr. Walker. Nothing, therefore, could have been less anticipated than such policy and proclivities as were more than suggested by his inaugural address and Topeka speech. The democratic convention of Mississippi censured the positions of Walker's inaugural address, and it had often been asked why the President was omitted from that consure? The answer was plain: It was the oct, and not the individual, against whom condemnation was directed; it was the governor's address, for which he was known to be responsible; the instructions of the President did not contain the censurable intervention and President did not contain the censurable intervention and dictation of the address; it was not known whether he approved them or would make himself responsible for them. In that state of the case it was proper for those who had confidence in the President and who hoped for better things of him not to assume his responsibility and adjudge him to be guilty. For one, he (Colonel D.) did not hesitate to say that, one, he (Colonel D.) did not hesitate to say that, if the President should adopt the acts of his agent, or avow his responsibility for them, he would hold him to be censurable in a manifold higher degree than his agent; he was the person upon whom the South, in her generous confidence, had bestowed the power and devolved the duty to protect her constitutional rights, and in him the offence would have new and darker shades than if committed by a mere officer of the federal gov-ernment. Since the adjournment of the convention, he (Col. D.) was happy to state to his hearers that he had received assurances from unquestionable authority that the administration was not responsible for the language employed by Gov. Walker, or for the reasons urged by him. It may be asked: Why, then, is not the governor removed? It is true that the administration could thus emphatically show its disapprobation, but to decide on the propriety of pursuing that course would require a full the property of personng that course would require a full knowledge of the surrounding facts, and these could only be possessed by the administration itself. Under these circumstances it was surely most becoming to wait for further developments, and even hopefully to look forperceive how they can possibly be made.

Col. D. said he had seen nothing of the proceedings of the convention in Kansas which had assembled to form a the convention in Kansas which had assembled to form a constitution and ask for admission as a State; he supposed they would either directly authorize or, by silence, recognise the right to hold slave property within the limits of the State. Whether they would refer the constitution to the voters of the Territory for ratification, or send it direct to the Congress with their application for admission, he held it was the province of the convention to decide. The law neither required the references nor forbade it. If it was referred for ratification, he held that the reference must be to the analighed voters of the Territory. reference must be to the qualified voters of the Territory Who the qualified voters are must be determined by th Who the qualified voters are must be determined by the existing law. Congress, by its organic act, had provided for legislation in the Territory, and this convention had no more power to make laws binding on the inhabitants in their territorial condition than had that famous or infamous convention which had assembled at Topeka. Among the laws enacted by the legislature for the Territory was one prescribing the qualifications of voters, and that law must remain in force until it is modified or repealed by competent authority. The con-stitution can have no effect unless and until Congress shall admit the State. It may prescribe the qualification for voters in the new State when it shall have come infrage under the territorial government. It was to be remembered that this convention assembled by authority of the territorial legislature, the purpose being to form a constitution. If any should claim that the legislature could confer upon the convention legislative power, they could scarcely go so far as to assert that the convention He, therefore, dissented from the position taken by the President, that all persons were enti-tled to vote on the constitution who should possess the qualifications prescribed by that instrument. Though both in the President's letter of instructions and in his reply to the prayerful doctors of Connecticut he speaks of the reference of the constitution to the people of Kan sas as an event which he did not doubt would occur, he does not use such language as would le him (Col. D.) to infer that he intended thereby to ins upon a reference as a necessary act; and if a long and sometimes confidential acquaintance had enabled him justly to appreciate the character of the President, there was little reason to apprehend that if the constitution was not so referred the President would, as threatened by Governor Walker, unite with those rebel abolitionists of Kansas to effect the rejection of the application of Kan-sas for admission as a State; but if the President should think proper to pursue that course, then (said the speak er) "I will have done with him—have done with him!" Should the President, as his conduct on many trying oc-casions gave reason to expect, hold that Congress should limit its inquiry into the constitution of the State to the simple question, Is it republican? and use such influence as he could properly employ to secure a speedy admission of the State; and should the south-ern representatives and senators be thoroughly united upon the question, he thought enough of northern democrats, anxious to terminate the unprofitable controversy and give peace to the country, would unite their votes with the southern members to add another slaveholding State to the Union. If there should be any wavering in the southern ranks, any resort to side pre-tences, northern men cannot be expected to take the re-sponsibility of being, as was once charged upon Mr. Bu-chanan, "more southern than the South." We might expect the application to be rejected, and the scene California to be re-enacted, and that second conventi would frame a constitution so as to satisfy the wishes of the North, and secure admission to the Union. Col. D. then referred to the geographical position of Kansas, its relation to Missouri and Arkansas, and the effects to be apprehended if it should be lest to the South. But if, apprehended if it should be lost to the South. But if, he said, Kansas should present a pro-slavery constitution, either not referred to the inhabitants for ratification, or referred to and ratified by the legally-qualified voters of the Territory, and should be refused admission under circumstances sufficiently indicating that it was because of her "toleration of slavery," the South would have to meet a question which equally involved her interest and her home. He had not forcetten the declaration of the meet a question which equally involved her interest and her honor. He had not forgotten the declaration of the "Union" party of 1851; but he had seen no preparations for the execution of the purpose declared, though the occurrence of the contingency contemplated seemed neither improbable nor remote. Was it proposed again to announce ultimata, and wait with folded arms to invite the aggression which would be the more certainly committed because the line had been defined up to which aggression would be borne? Were we to have more compromises to gather further disappointment, and sink still lower from the equality which our fathers maintained, and transmitted to us? Fraternity and mutual alliance for the interests of each was the motive and the purpose for which the Union was formed. Subsequent compromises had been to the territorial inhabitants; and this was the theory which obtained when Congress was called upon to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It was defended on the ground that the inhabitants of a Territory possessed the sovereign powers of a community. The bill for the organization of Kansas, by all its provisions, repudiated the theory; it organized a government, provided for the appointment of its officers, and delegated legislative power with the prescribed limitation. There were those in the Territory who, in accordance with the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty," had rebelliously resisted the enactments of the territorial legislature; but it required here no argument to establish that whatever of government existed there was an emanation from the people of the United States, through their agent, the Congress. The unfortunate collisions and the extraordinary measures which they had rendered necessary had attracted much attention and created no little dissatisfaction in relation to the appointments which had been made of government to which they were born. He regretted that he

ould not speak to them of the safety for which they could not speak to them of the basely might look to the national democracy; it constitute however, the only reliance which the South could have however, the only reliance which the south could have been constituted in the constitution of her constitution of her constitutions. however, the only reliance which the South could have for extraneous support in the assertion of her constitu-tional rights. Preparation in the South to maintain her rights in any contingency which the future might and was likely to bring forth would best serve to strengthen her northern allies, if they remained true, and would best enable her to dispense with their services, if they should desert. It was not upon mere party relation that his hopes were founded; it was upon the elevating, purifying power of the doctrine of State rights and strict construction—the shibboleth which none but construction-the shibboleth which none be democrats can pronounce. In the earlier, and it might well be said in the purer, days of the republic, Mr. Jeffer-son pronounced the northern democracy the neutral al-lics of the South, and if that alliance was broken there was surely no other on which we could rely. From the foundation of the government, the party opposed to the democracy, under its various names and issues, had al-ways evinced its tendency to centralization by the latitu-dinous construction of the powers delegated to the federal government. As examples, he cited the charter of the United States Bank, the enactment of the tariff for protec-tion, a system of internal improvements, a general distri-bution of public lands and of public treasure, and last, lowest in tone and, as its name implied, in intelligence, "know-cothingies," with the purpose to concede to the federal nothingism' with its purpose to concede to the federal government the power to prescribe the terms on which naturalized citizens should be invested with the right of suffrage in the States. He said it was not his purpose to dwell upon the tenets or to review the history of that defunct party; to the ass had been assigned the task of kicking the dead lion, but none of the beasts of the field had consented to perform the labor of kicking the dead ass. He said that he considered every departure from strict construction of grants to the federal government as the introduction of another Grecian horse into our southern Troy, and be invoked every Mississippian to united and vigilant resistance to every such measure. The South, as the minority section, can alone be secured in her rights by resolutely maintaining the consider and insuffrage in the States. He said it was not his purpose to

south, as the minority section, can alone be secured in her rights by resolutely maintaining the equality and in-dependence of the States, and thus alone could we hope to make our Union perpetual and effective for the great purposes for which it was ordained and established.

Hopefully clinging to that organization which promites something for the safety of the country, and which alone could check the progress of sectional hostility, he looked to preparation and action at home, as our only safe year. to preparation and action at home as our only sure re-liance. Equally opposed to the brainless intemperance of those who desired a dissolution of the Union, and who found in every rustling leaf fresh evidence of volcanic eruption; and to the slavish submission of those who cruption; and to the slavish submission of those who, like the victims of the juggernaut, unresistingly prostrated themselves to be crushed, Col. D. said he would, as their senator, feel himself bound earnestly, faithfully to labor for the preservation of the Union, and to guard against the approach of any danger to the republic. His view of the position of a representative of a State to the general government rendered it an obligation that theoffice should be vacated whenever its duties could not be performed in a spirit of friendship to the Union. His first allegiance was to Mississippi—her fortunes, whether good performed in a spirit of friendship to the Union. His first allegiance was to Mississippi—her fortunes, whether good or evil, must be his own, and wherever she required his services they were wholly at her command. The post to which he had lately been assigned he would hold as a watchful sentinel; he hoped not to disturb their repose by idle alarms, neither could be consent to cry peace when there was no peace, or to avoid the re-sponsibility of arousing them when the tramp of advancing sponsibility of arousi hosts was in his car.

hosts was in his car.

He said he had a grateful duty to perform in returning his sincere thanks to the people of Mississippi for their long-continued kindness and repeated manifestations of confidence, the last instance of which was his election to the United States Senate at a time when long absence employment on matters having no especial inter them might well have caused him to be overlooked, if not forgotten. For this high evidence of the regard of his friends he felt agratitude more deep than he could ex-press, and of which he distrusted his ability to give by his

normal schools, and southern school books, as the next step after the mother's pious training in the formation of that character which was essential to progress town that high destiny to which his anticipation pointed. as was sometimes asserted, governments contain within themselves the elements of their own destruction; as animate beings have their growth, their maturity and decay; if ours, the last, best hope of civil liberty, was, lik cay; it ours, the last, best hope of civil liberty, was, like the many experiments which preceded it, to be engulfed in the sea of time, and all for which we now hoped a perpetuity to become part of the history of the past, he hoped on the pages of that volume Mississippi would stand conspicuous for all that was virtuous and noble; that through the waves of fanaticism, anarchy and civil strife, through the waves of fanaticism, anarchy and civil strife, her sons would be the Levites who would bear the ark of the constitution, and when unable to save it from wreck, that in the pile of its sacred timbers their bones would

that in the pile of its sacred timbers their bones would be found mingled.

Col. Davis concluded by expressing in the very bland-est manner and in the happiest terms his gratitude for the presence of the ladies; he also thanked his sea coast friends for their manifestations of regard for him. sat down amid the enthusiastic cheers of the multitu

SINGULAR OBSTRUCTION OF TRIEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.— The Elmira Gazette tells of the obstruction of telegraph

ommunication near that place as follows: "An immediate search was made for the obstruction which was found at a place where the main and auxiliary lines run parallel for a few rods, and at a distance of about six inches apart. At this point the spiders had wove their webs from one wire to the other, and the constant drop-ping of the water from the dews and fogs through the different threads of the webs to the line below formed a complete circuit for the electricity, rendering the efforts of the operator to communicate powerless. The tiny threads of the spiders were removed, and the lines spread further apart, since which time the operations of the line have been uninterrupted.'

THE FACTORIES.—The Providence Transcript states that all the factories owned and run by Messrs A. & W. Sprague stopped on the 23d, thus throwing about 3,000 persons out of employment. The following is a statement of matters in the Blackstone valley:

"The woollen mill of Edward S. Hall, in Millville, is running full time, and has been through the pressure.

Hall & Scott Millville, are intending to stop secon on ac-

running full time, and has been through the pressure Hall & Scott, Millville, are intending to stop soon on ac count of an early removal to the new mills in Oxfore The woellen mills of Bradford & Taft, in Waterford, as running full time, but at reduced wages. There is a prospect that all the mills in Burriville will be compelled to suspend operations. In Woonsocket the wages of op-cratives have been everywhere reduced. The cotton mills are all running short time, and the Globe, which has till this time been kept in full operation, will sus pend operations wholly for the present

RESULTS OF THE PANIC. We noticed the arrival of one hundred and nine steerage passengers who came out from New York in the steamship Columbia, which reached this port yesterday afternoon. This is, perhaps, the advance guard of the thousands that have been thrown out of guard of the thousands that have been thrown out of business at the North, and who will be driven South in search of employment. We may expect large reinforce-ments of this class of our population by every steam-er, as well as by other modes of conveyance. A portion of the late arrivals applied for lodgings at the guard-house hast night, having no place to lay their heads, and, on being questioned by the mayor this morning, said they had come to the city in search of employment, and, not having been able to find any, were compelled to throw themselves on the charity of the city for a night's throw themselves on the charity of the city for a night's lodging.—Charleston Evening News, Oct. 24.

RETURNING HOME.—A Sebastopol correspondent of the Boston Courier says that the former inhabitants of that ruined city are constantly returning in transports and steamers, and that already the place has a population of upward of twelve thousand. Before the siege the popu-lation was 60,000.

ANOTHER GOVERNOR NOMINATED FOR ASSEMBLY. -EX Governor Throop has been nominated for member of assembly in the second district. If such men as Ex-Gov ernors Seymour and Throop become members of the low-er branch of the State legislature we may hope for bet-ter legislation.—N. Y. Commercial.

LONGEVITY.-The Pacific Sentinel says that an India named Pedro died at Santa Cruz on the 7th of September, aged 130 years. In 1784, when the mission there was founded, Pedro was an old man, as is known to many people now residing at Santa Cruz.

PREACHING AND FRACTICE. - A worthy clergyman in this PREACHING AND PRACTICE.—A worthy clergyman in this city, (says the New York Post.) following the practice of his ministerial brethren, recently preached a very earnest discourse on the hard times, enforcing the duty of retrenchment and economy. Immediately after church the congregation took him at his word by holding a meeting, which his salary was cut down from \$1,000 to \$600

The Western Exchange Bank of Nebraska had a circu lation of \$136,000 at the time of its suspension, none of which is likely to be redeemed. Six thousand dollars were deposited the day previous to the suspension, yet but \$140 were found in the vault.

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1857.

AG-Mr. Issaet E. Jares, of Philadelphis, is our general traveling gent, assisted by Jares Decembo, Jose Colless, J. Hokenty, Escussor, Wilky, Jone K. Desembo, E. A. Evans, R. S. Jares, T. Assian, P.

A. Davis, R. T. Rossinos.

A: Davis, R. T. Rossinos.

A: Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Otio, is ong general soliceting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, Wittiam H. Thomas, Thom M. James, Dr. A. L. Cartin, Giocom Monsus, and Remand Leave. Receipts of either will be good agram. Goo. W. Baza is authorized to collect moneys due the Union Office for aubscriptions and advertisements in the District of Chicagolius.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

This week's issue is now ready for delivery, and its broad pages will be found filled with a great variety of important, interesting, and, we hope, instructive matter. It contains a full and carefully prepared summary of the foreign news by the steamers Europa, Baltic, North Star, and Persia; Senator Hunter's letter; interesting correspondence; election returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and Minnesota; foreign and domestic miscellany; the spirit of our democratic exchanges; continuation of the series of editorial articles on the evils and abuses of the present banking system; editorials on the leading political topics and incidents of the week; and the latest news by telegraph and the mails up to the time of going to press.

The Weekty Union is a very large and handsomely printed sheet, and is furnished to subscribers at the very low rate of one dollar per annum, payments invariably to be made in advance. During the approaching session of Congress it will contain, as heretofore, a carefully-prepared synopsis of the daily proceedings of the two houses. Now is the time to

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Years of insult, oppression, and outrage have failed to stifle the voice or paralyze the exertions of the indomitable democracy of Bultimore. Waylaid, beaten, and driven from the polls by armed and organized bands of murdering ruffians, they are still willing to risk life and limb in the assertion of their just, constitutional rights. The recollection of houses sacked or consigned to the incendiary's torch, or of the fearfully large number of their political friends who have been foully murdered for no other offence than attempting to exercise the rights of an American elector, appears to have had no other effect than to have stimulated their energies to a renewed and more determined effort to rid themselves of a despotism more absolute and appalling than that of China or Japan.

This determination is opposed to the suggestions thrown out in the Union a few days ago, as we then believed, and still believe, that the time has not yet arrived when a successful or a safe attempt can be nade by the democrats of Baltimore not merely to recover their political supremacy, but to exercise those simple, constitutional rights which every citizen of the republic, native or foreign born, is supposed to possess. We cannot but admire the fearless, persevering spirit manifested by our political friends of that city in this their hour of peril and disfranchisement, and most sincerely do we hope that our apprehensions may prove ill-founded.

In view of the alarming condition of affairs in Baltimore, the governor of Maryland has determined to employ all the lawful means in his power to rescue the law-and-order-abiding citizens of that city from long-endured violence and oppression-with what success a few days will determine. He has just issued the following proclamation:

Proclamation by the Governor of Maryland.

I, T. Watkins Ligon, governor of the State of Mary and, hereby make this proclamation to the citizens of Having been credibly informed by a large and respect

Having been credibly informed by a large and respectable number of citizens of Baltimore that serious apprehensions are entertained that the approaching general election is threatened with extreme violence and disorder in this city, sufficiently to terrify and keep away from the polls many peaceable voters, unless the civil arm is vigorously interposed for their protection; and being fully convinced of the justness of this apprehension from the events of the elections of 1856 and of the recent municipal election in the city, I have felt it my duty to repair to this city to fulfil my constitutional obligations to afford to the citizens the faithful observance of the laws. Accordingly I have addressed the mayor of the city and solicited his co-operation in adequate measures for the pretection of the peace of the city. So far I have received from him no satisfactory response, and being resolved to be involved in no failure of duty by postponing measures be involved in no failure of duty by postponing measures which can only be efficiently carried out under the circumstances by the greatest promptitude, I MERENT PROCESSING TO AND THE OFFICE OF BAITHOUTE THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OFFIC preserve the peace of the city, and secure to the legal vo-ters their rights against the violence and intimidation of the lawless ruffians who have disgraced the city and outraged the elective rights in the recent election

In thus acting, I have sought merely to discharge my duty and insure to the citizen the rights pledged to him by the constitution and the laws, and I carnestly invoke the moral support and aid of all good citizens who value their government and its privileges.

Especially do I forewarn all persons against all illegal

conduct in the obstruction of voters, and admonish them of the serious responsibility which awaits the infraction It is to be seen if republicanism is adequate for its own

protection. The governor confidently relies on the loyal-ty of the citizens of this great metropolis, and in the hearty readiness with which they will co-operate in the vindication of the city and State from any ignominious submission to lawless ruffians. If they do, all parties will rejoice in the triumph of government, and every good man in the conviction that the pledges of the constitution are not an empty meckery. At all events, the governor will do his duty; if constitutional authority and law are not upheld and vindicated, the responsibility must rest elsewhere. must rest elsewhere.

But there is no reason to fear any adverse result. The

But there is no reason to fear any adverse result. The governor will not question the fidelity of the military arm, or doubt its ability for any emergency that may arise. The military officers with whom I have consulted express their readiness to serve the State, and I have no doubt of their sufficiency for the occasion; and good citizens may confidently trust that their fills to a constitutional government will be fully redeemed.

Let all citizens, therefore, exercise their rights, abstain from disorder and violence, and trust in the genius of the constitution and the laws.

from disorder and violence, and trust in the genius of the constitution and the laws.

Let no man leave the precincts of his own ward, unless ordered to do so by competent authority. Thus he will promote the fairness of the election and avoid the just retribution that will be dealt to those vagnant emissaries of disorder who wander from polls to polls for the purpose of illegal voting, and to deter peaceable citizens from the exercise of their rights. But it is the sincers hope of the governor that the majesty of the law, supported by the countenance of good citizens, will make the ensuing election a signal triumph to those who believe in the capacity of the people for self-government.

Given under my hand, at the city of Baltimore, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

By the Governor:

By the Governor: PINKNEY, Secretary of State,

HEADQUARTERS M. M., BALTIMORE, October 28, 1847.

Major General George H. Steuart, commanding let light division, M. V.: You are hereby ordered to hold